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NO. 7

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. For advertisements exceeding one-fourth of a column, \$5 per inch.

From the fact that the CITIZEN is the oldest established and most extensively circulated Republican newspaper in Butler county, it is deemed that it is the best place to advertise their business.

Chicago & North-Western Railway. The oldest, best constructed, best equipped, and hence the leading railway.

Chicago & North-Western Railway. West and Northwest. It is the shortest and best route between Chicago and all points in the Territory and the West.

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars. Chicago and Council Bluffs. Pullman Sleepers on All Night Trains.

The Most Popular Sewing Machines. Light-Running. Best Made. Single Strand Swift Sure.

Johnson's Glandular System. A Lifetime Surpasses Others. 30 Union St. New York. Chicago Ill. Orange Mass.

Mawhinney & Chatfield. General Agents. 104 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Petition of Washington Howard and Naomi Howard.

Disinfectant and Purifier. Prepared by J. H. ZELIN & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors.

Notice to Farmers. Large number of Farms for sale or exchange at low prices and on easy payments.

D. L. Clelland, Watchmaker & Jeweler. Has just received a fine stock of watches, clocks, jewelry & silver plated ware.

Agents Wanted. We want five first class agents for soliciting orders for Fruit and Ornamental trees.

Dr. J. C. Jacobs Oil. The Great German Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Cough, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Spains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frost-bitten Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Woman can sympathize with woman. Health of woman is the hope of the race.

Great Germ Destroyer. Darrby's Prophylactic Fluid. Small Pox Eradicated. Pitting of Small Pox Prevented.

Scarlet Fever Cubed. Diptheria Prevented. Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever Prevented by its use.

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TRYING THE ASSASSIN.

DECIDEDLY DAMAGING TO THE DEFENSE. General Joseph S. Reynolds, lawyer, Chicago, knew the prisoner first about May, 1868, in Chicago. Witness visited prisoner in jail twelve days after the assassination.

Witness made memorandum notes of his conversation with the prisoner at the interview, and to refresh his memory was allowed to read them from the Prisoner read two or three times, quoting the prisoner's words and using the word 'assassination'.

Witness—He used that word, and never spoke in reference to any Dirige in this interview. After this, at subsequent interviews, he always spoke of the murder as the 'removal' of the President.

Allusions being made to something which appeared in the Washington Republican, Giteau pounced upon the desk and shouted out, 'That's just what that little whelp Gorham was writing at that time, and now he is hanging around Arthur now and trying to get some little office. He ought to be ashamed of himself if he has any decency. I have got a speech on this fellow Gorham. I only want to get a chance at him.'

Witness stated he read to the prisoner what Grant and Conkling and some of the prisoner's friends said of him (Giteau) and his crime, and he, walking the floor excitedly, said: 'What does it mean? I would have defended me, and yet they denounce me and can only see in it the bloody act.'

Witness continued: 'He asked me, referring to Grant, Conkling and other prominent Statesmen, 'Do they know me?' and I told him yes. He seemed amazed, and said, repeating his words several times, 'Most astounding, most astounding.'

Giteau here broke in, and said, with a sneer, 'You was a pretty smart detective, wasn't you, General? You'll probably get more business in this line now.'

Immediately after recess Giteau announced he had a little speech to make, and said: 'I suppose I have given one thousand autographs since this trial began. It has been suggested that I shall charge twenty-five cents for them, but I decline. We want money, however, for this trial. There are certain office holders in the city and throughout the country that never would have had their positions had they any inspiration. I want these men, if they have got any consciences, to respond to this appeal and send us their names next time. Some rich men in New York gave Mrs. Garfield several hundred thousand dollars. It was a noble act, and I applaud it. Now I want them to give me some. I demand it in the name of justice and right.'

Colonel Corkhill introduced in evidence an application made by Giteau ten years ago for a policy of life insurance, in which the prisoner answered in the negative the question, 'Has there ever been any insanity in your family?'

General Reynolds, continued, 'At my recent interview with the prisoner he wrote an address to the American people, (which has since been published), and handed it to me, with the request that I have it published.'

The original draft was then introduced and was read by Colonel Corkhill, with occasional comments by Giteau who followed the reading with the closest attention. When the word 'inspiration' was read, Judge Porter arose and called attention to the fact that this was the first announcement of 'inspiration' as the defense for murder, and that it was made on the 19th of July, after the prisoner had learned that Arthur, Grant, Conkling and other Statesmen that he expected would shield him, in reality looked him and abhorred his act.

'It's a lie, Mister Big mouthed Porter,' shouted Giteau. The cross-examination became rather tedious without eliciting anything new or material, and Giteau protested frequently that the time of the court should not be wasted by such 'loose, zigzag sort of talk.' Finally, with great impatience, he shouted, 'Oh, say your aunt was your uncle! It would be about as sensible as your questions. You are most as stupid as Corkhill. Come, Your Honor, let's go home.'

The court adjourned. THE DIVORCED WIFE ON THE STAND. WASHINGTON, Friday December 16. The prosecuting attorney was a little late in reaching the Criminal Court this morning, and Giteau improved the opportunity to make one of his lit- tle speeches, 'to put in time.' Looking

over to the vacant seat he said with a chuckle, 'I understand that General Reynolds is sick this morning. I wonder if Corkhill is. I guess they got more than they wanted yesterday. It is about time for Corkhill to get sick and stay sick.'

Geo. D. Barnard, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court, Kings county, N. Y., took the stand to prove the divorce of Annie J. Gordon from the prisoner. The witness presented a record to the court and an order from the Judge for his (witness) attendance here. Mr. Scoville objected to the admission of the papers upon the ground that they were not certified by a clerk of court, as required by an act of Congress. The court overruled the objection and admitted the papers.

The papers sent forth the granting of an absolute divorce upon the ground of adultery, no answer having been made by the defendant. Giteau, referring to the woman named with whom he had committed adultery, said, 'This woman Jennings was a high-toned woman in New York. It was purely a matter of business between us. I committed adultery with her to get rid of the woman I did not love. I thought it a much more moral course than to live with her and have children year after year. I have been strictly a virtuous man for six years past, and always have been a high-toned Christian man.'

Giteau, with impatience, Oh, what's the use of quibbling over that? I admit my marriage and my divorce. I don't care for that, I can get married again anywhere outside of New York State, and for that matter in New York, too. Under the new law there if a man lives a strictly virtuous life for six years after being divorced the courts will let him marry again. Why I could get married in New York to-morrow if I wanted to.'

Gen. Reynolds was called. Giteau at once broke in petulantly, saying, 'I hope you will cut off Gen. Reynolds, and not waste any more time on him. He told all he knew about this case, and I am glad of it.'

Giteau frequently interrupted, contradicted and insulted the witness. At one time he shouted, 'I would have been hung one hundred times last July but for the national troops, and all through your lying and Corkhill's crime went to get even with both of you, too.'

The witness explained that when he visited Giteau his trial had not been arranged, President Garfield was still alive, and he (witness) had no thought of being subpoenaed as a witness. 'You lie!' shouted Giteau. 'You came to my cell as an employee of the District Attorney.'

Gen. Reynolds read notes he had taken on the occasion of his first interview with Giteau, quoting the prisoner's words. He read, 'If I am here, I am a Stalwart in the land I am here. Grant, Conkling, Logan and Gov. Cornell are big guns among the Stalwarts and I am a big gun among them.'

Giteau interrupted, 'and so it was to enter that depot and shoot down the President of the United States, surrounded by his own friends. I was in such a desperate state of mind I could not resist it. I was impelled upon the President by a pressure I could not resist.'

Ellis C. Gove was called and Giteau shouted, 'Mrs. Grant is the lady I boarded with prior to the first of July. She is a very fine lady and I owe her \$17. I trust I shall pay you soon, Mrs. Grant, as soon as these fellows holding fat offices shall respond to my call (striking the table excitedly). I made them, and if they don't soon contribute I shall call out their names in meeting.'

Witness never suspected prisoner was insane. Mrs. Annie J. Dunmie, Giteau's divorced wife was then called. Several ladies arose to leave the court room. Giteau moved uneasily upon his seat and looking angrily towards the audience cried out, 'There won't be any snout on this examination; ladies need not go out. They have no business to put this woman on the stand unless Corkhill wants to stir up fight. I say it's an outrage on decency for Corkhill to drag this lady in here and have her character ripped up as it will be. Corkhill ought to be as named of himself, and if they don't soon contribute I shall call out their names in meeting.'

Mrs. Scoville decided to note an exception to the admission of the evidence. Giteau, with impatience, Oh, what's the use of quibbling over that? I admit my marriage and my divorce. I don't care for that, I can get married again anywhere outside of New York State, and for that matter in New York, too. Under the new law there if a man lives a strictly virtuous life for six years after being divorced the courts will let him marry again. Why I could get married in New York to-morrow if I wanted to.'

Giteau, with a sigh of relief, said to Mr. Corkhill, 'Thank you, Mr. Cork-

hill, for the sake of her children. That is the most decent thing you have done on this trial. I expect, however, that Judge Porter and Davidge insisted on it. They are both supposed to be decent men.' Then turning to Mr. Scoville, 'now cut this short and let's have something else.'

The cross-examination of Mrs. Dunmie was tedious and wholly fruitless. Mr. Corkhill then raised a hypothetical question which covered all the material facts in the prisoner's history from boyhood down to his act on the 23d of July, and inquired, 'Assuming all these facts to be true, in your opinion was the prisoner sane or insane when he killed the President?'

Giteau (smirking)—Yes, sir; and you expect to get \$500 for your opinion. On concluding the reading Col. Corkhill again inquired of witness, 'Do you consider the prisoner was sane or insane on the second of July?'

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with the insane, showing it is recognized the treatment of the insane, and they can distinguish between right and wrong, and can control their actions.'

On the whole this witness' testimony bore against the theory of insanity and was fairly well sustained. Dr. Worcester, of Salem, Massachusetts, who refused when upon the stand for the defense to answer the hypothetical questions proposed by Mr. Scoville, testified that in his opinion the prisoner was a sane man.

Giteau (sharply)—How much do you expect to get for that opinion, sir? I suppose that will be worth \$500 to you. That is the way Corkhill is running, but don't think it will be worth a snap with that jury; not a snap, sir. Mr. Corkhill then raised a hypothetical question which covered all the material facts in the prisoner's history from boyhood down to his act on the 23d of July, and inquired, 'Assuming all these facts to be true, in your opinion was the prisoner sane or insane when he killed the President?'

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SMALLPOX.

There are few diseases that possess more interest, both for the physician and the public, than smallpox, and hence we take pleasure in laying before our readers a description of the treatment which has been used for many years with great success by Dr. Allan S. Payne, late Professor of Theory and Practice in the Southern Medical College, Atlanta, and Honorable Fellow of the Medical Society of Virginia, etc. The following is an abstract made by his permission from one of his lectures on smallpox.

Prof. Payne states that as early as 1846, when at the Smallpox Hospital in New York city, he noticed that the primary or initial fever of smallpox could be detected by the pulse before any other symptom appeared. This pathognomonic pulse is one peculiar to smallpox, a pulse sui generis difficult to describe, but recognizable by any physician who will patiently and carefully investigate the subject until his finger becomes dull to the pulse. He recognized it can never be forgotten, any more than a physician who has once learned to detect the hemorrhagic pulse could forget its peculiar thrill imparted to his educated finger.

Having learned to recognize the initial fever by its peculiar pulse, he next proceeds to vaccinate. If this is done within ten or twelve hours after the inception of the initial fever the patient will have slight indisposition, without a sign of eruption, and as positive exemption from a recurrence of the disease as if he had had it in the most malignant form. The most remarkable feature about the whole thing is that if the patient is vaccinated early after the initial fever sets in, he may be then allowed to go where he pleases without fear of giving the disease to others. The ingrafting of the vaccine matter upon the primary variolous fever seems to have the power to destroy its ability of reproduction or activity. This is a most unprotected patient is vaccinated before the inception of the initial fever, and the vaccine takes, but does not prevent, only modifies the disease, the eruption will be varioloid in its appearance and characteristics. But if vaccinated after the commencement of the initial fever, and too late to entirely prevent an eruption, it will resemble in size and other characteristics the smallpox eruption, it matters not whether there is one or a hundred pimples. There is as great a difference in the appearance of the varioloid eruption and the smallpox eruption as there is between gray and yellow.

Dr. Payne divides smallpox into confluent, semi-confluent, discrete, modified, and manipulated, the latter being a term of his own invention. In 1873 smallpox broke out in his neighborhood, in Virginia, and was of the variety known as variola nigra, and when not modified by some benign influence was invariably fatal. He began to vaccinate, and in a few days he had vaccinated all the people in his neighborhood. He was working for his five hundred dollars, that's all.'

Mr. Scoville was about resuming the examination when Giteau struck the table violently and called out, 'Make the matter short. It is simply a matter of fact for the jury to determine whether my free agency was destroyed or not. I claim it was and won't have you compromise my life by voting in this jury to decide. I swear my moral agency was destroyed. How is this protection going to prove it, and that's the short and sharp of it, and that's all there is in this case.'

The witness was then asked, 'What is your opinion upon the prisoner's sanity?'

Giteau (smirking)—I believe the man sane, though eccentric, and fully able to distinguish between right and wrong, and realize the consequence. Mr. Scoville noted an exception, and Giteau, with an air of seriousness, added, 'With all respect to this court and jury, this kind of examination don't amount to a snap. Was my free agency destroyed? That is the question. I swear my moral agency was destroyed. How is this protection going to prove it, and that's the short and sharp of it, and that's all there is in this case.'

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followed by the arms becoming rapidly sore, malaise continued for a day or two, and rapid recovery with slight eruption ensued at all.

On the 25th of January Prof. Payne's own family were exposed to smallpox, and the initial fever revealed itself in all their pulses on February 2. He vaccinated them; their arms became rapidly sore; there was very slight malaise for two days; and convalescence without any eruption.

Let us suppose a house located in the middle of a large prairie, and we see the grass burning at a distance, but the flames bending straight in the direction of the house. Would it not be the most sensible thing we could do to fight fire with fire, and starting a counterfire, burn the grass around the house so that when the approaching flames reached the ground burned over the fire would have to stop for the want of combustible material and save the house? This is just what Dr. Payne proposes to do in treating smallpox. He recommends isolation, and giving the smallpox to the patient and likely to be exposed to its direful influences. Visit the parties twice a day, and as soon as the fever of incubation is recognized vaccinate them, and the disease must stop for the want of material to feed upon. Hauling around to hospitals and the pest houses is the best way to spread the disease.

Prof. Payne has tried his plan more than a hundred cases, extending over a period of thirty-four years, without a failure. He now calls upon medical men to repeat his experiments and report on them.—Scientific American.

HE WAITED A GOOD WHILE.

When Franklin Brollier, of Hancock, Md., went to the wars in 1861, he left home with the understanding that upon his return he should marry Miss Mary Roller, the apple of his eye. After the second Manassas the Baltimore papers gave Brollier's name in the long list of the dead. Miss Roller's anguish was greater in depth than in length, for before the war closed she married Brollier's rival, becoming Mrs. Reeder. At the end of the war Brollier came out of a Georgia prison and made post haste for his Maryland home. Walking into town at dusk, he seemed a stranger to persons whom he had known a few years before. His first question was as to Miss Roller and the answer so dazed him that he walked away without making himself known. He reached Missouri before any desire to stop came to him. He stayed at Carrollton in that State, bought land and became known as 'the butcher farmer.' Several years ago Mrs. Reeder's husband died. One day the widow, in reading of the survivors of Andersonville, learned that Brollier was still living. She at once began to search for him and recently found him. Last Monday the bachelor farmer was married to his love of twenty years ago.

What We Know About It.

'What do you know about St. Jacobs Oil?' said one of our oldest subscribers. This was a fair question, and we answer, that we are reliably informed, that a gentleman of this city who has suffered untold agony, and spent a mint of money to get relief from his ailment, has, in desperation, bought some and tried it, and declares that it is the best remedy for Rheumatism he ever heard of.

A SOFT ANSWER.—Can I see the lady of the house?' inquired the peddler.

'Well, yes, you can, if you ain't blind!' snapped the woman who answered the bell. 'Oh, beg pardon, madam; you are the lady of the house, then?' 'Yes, I am! What do you take me for? Did you think I was the gentleman of the house, or the next door neighbor, or the man in the street, or the cat of the ice chest?'

'I did not know, madam, but you might be the youngest daughter.' 'Oh, did yer? Well that was natural, 'ol, replied the lady of the house. 'What do you want, sir?'

'Then the peddler displayed his wares, and when he left that doctor at an hour later his face was full of pleasure and his pockets were full of money. He understood human nature and had made a good sale.

Nothing like 'Lindsay's Blood Searcher' for skin diseases, tetter, salt rheum, itch, etc. It never fails. In Ireland a man is not considered respectable unless he has served one or more terms in jail.

A beacon in distress is 'Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup,' the most efficacious remedy for coughs, colds, and hooping cough. Price 25c.

Bartholdi's statue of 'Liberty Enlightening the World,' with its pedestal, will be three hundred feet in height. This is what John Ruskin says about 'insane' murderers: 'Yet, I assure you, sir, insanity is tender pity with no one else. It is a friend of man's just gone mad, and all the rest say I am mad myself; but, if ever I murder anybody—and, indeed, there are numbers of people I would like to murder—I won't say that I ought to be hanged, for I think that nobody but a bishop or a bank director can ever be rogue enough to be hanged for anything, particularly, and with all that is left of me of what I imagine to be sound mind, request that I may be immediately shot.'

An important act relative to taxes was passed by the last legislature. It makes all taxes assessed upon real estate a first lien upon which they are levied, to be entered up on the first of January each year, and to be good for two years and not to be succeeded by July; provides for a lien docket to be kept in the commissioner's office, which is to be a notice to everybody. In case a judicial sale takes place, the lien docket is to be satisfied before any money goes to the creditors. It is not retroactive, and excepts first mortgages. Collectors must wear that the taxes could not be collected from personal property on the premises.